

Hongkong Daily Press.

ON SALE.
THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1910.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small... .. 600
Agents in all the Foreign
Settlements throughout the Far
East.

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM-OF SOUTH CHINA).
MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
Most pleasant returns for those desiring for a few days rest and quiet.
A comfortable recommendation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (s.s. *Sai An* and *Sai Tai*) daily sail from Hongkong, and two steamers sail from Canton, give easy communication with both the centres.
Cable Address: "BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

BRANDY:

	Per case	of 1 doz.
A—SUPERIOR PALE, Red Capsule	\$20	
B—SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC Red Capsule	25	
WATSON'S • • • COGNAC, Gold Capsule	3	
C—SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	29	
D—VERY FINE PALE OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule	35	
E—FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY, Gold and White Capsule	40	
HEINEN'S • • • • •	30	
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAM-PAGNE LIQUEUR	40	

	Per Doz.
FINE PALE COGNAC (Marie Bizard & Roger's)	\$20.80
S. O. F. V. O. COGNAC (Marie Bizard & Roger's)	61.80
VERY FINE LIQUEUR COGNAC, 60 Years Old (Marie Bizard & Roger's)	100.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOURS ROAD C LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 6TH, 1910.

PORTUGAL is at last actually in the throes of a revolution. The Royal Palace has been seized by the Republicans, the young King is a prisoner in their hands, warships are bombarding the palace, and it is stated that the Army and Navy are siding with the revolutionaries. An outbreak had evidently been feared for some time, for only six weeks ago we had telegraphic news that as a result of conferences between the Minister of War and the generals of the garrisons, and between the General Staff of the Navy and the commanders of the warships lying in the Tagus, all leave for officers and men had been suspended and the warships ordered to leave for various destinations. These measures caused great surprise in Europe, as there had been nothing to indicate in recent news from Lisbon that anything untoward was impending. It was explained that "in view of rumours attributing to the Conservatives the intention of provoking disturbances, the Government had taken further steps to maintain public order," which, however, had not been disturbed up to that time. All telegrams relating to the subject were stopped, and the rest of Europe obtained this information through Spanish sources. In certain quarters these disquieting rumours were characterised as inventions and part of an election manoeuvre. The elections to the

Chamber of Deputies took place three days after this news leaked out, and so far as could be judged from the returns they seemed to furnish some evidence that the disquieting rumours had been indeed but an election manoeuvre, for the Government secured a substantial majority. Of the 155 members elected, only 14 were Republicans. An analysis of the returns, however, shows that 10 of the Republican Deputies were returned for Lisbon, three for Setubal and one for Beja. It is evident from these figures that the Portuguese capital is the hot-bed of the revolutionary movement, just as was Paris in the days of the French revolution, and in the light of present information regarding the disloyalty of the Army and Navy, we may not be far wrong in attributing the suspension of leave six weeks ago to anxiety on this score combined with the hope that the men would thus be isolated from influences known to be undermining their loyalty to the Throne.

Recent telegrams do not throw much light on the situation. King MANUEL, in opening the Cortes on the 23rd ult., announced the firm intention of the Cabinet to carry out a liberal programme, and to enforce the law regulating the religious associations. Not a single member of the Opposition attended the opening of the Parliament and presumably in this act of disrespect to the King the 14 Republicans were associated with the 49 members of the Opposition bloc. No doubt, the Censor has been keeping a vigilant eye on all news handed into the telegraph offices for dispatch abroad, and this may explain the absence of information which would have prepared the world for the startling news which spread all over the world yesterday. What intelligence we have had from Portugal has lulled all suspicion of any impending revolutionary trouble. The latest telegram was to the effect that King MANUEL had been invited to visit the Kaiser in December, and that special importance was attached to the visit.

When King MANUEL succeeded King CARLOS it was generally hoped that the revolution of feeling provoked by brutal murder would help the young Sovereign, and assuredly it has to a great extent. He was young and could not have enemies, and there was the feeling that he might succeed where his father had failed. In so short a time he cannot have done much to ameliorate the conditions which have long prevailed in Portugal. Portuguese internal politics have been riddled with corruption. These are the terms in which one writer has reviewed the situation of the last twenty years:—"Ministry has succeeded Ministry with altered programmes, but with a policy unchanged, which was to extract the maximum of cash from public office with the least possible trouble and work in the public service. A rotten bureaucracy tainted its dependents, and in the buying and selling of official dignities the whole coinage of society became debased. The business of State officers was the appropriation of sinecures. State revenues fed innumerable under-strappers and hangers-on, whose only competition was in indolence, and meanwhile State taxation of the poorer classes was as heavy as ever. All change moved in a vicious circle. It was this condition of affairs which King CARLOS was compelled either to countenance or reform, and his manner of accepting his responsibility has cost him his life." King CARLOS, according to his friends, chose the only way possible in Portugal of purifying the body politic and building up a constitution on clean and strong foundations. His opponents were of opinion that he never intended to work towards a constitution. He began, they say, by closing Parliament, government, and went on, through his Minister, Senhor Franco, to suppress newspapers, to imprison malcontents, to burke criticism by forbidding public meetings, even to transport suspected revolutionaries without a trial; "in a word, to combine the powers of a Dictator and Censor with the political ideals of a tyrant." It is not easy to say which view is the correct one. It is quite possible that his method of purging politics of corruption and so alleviating the heavy taxation which had bred discontent throughout the Kingdom, would have proved the surest as well as the swiftest; but he was not given time to prove the success of his policy. Under the régime of King MANUEL, free as it has been from automatic interference of this kind, swift advance towards the high ideals he proclaimed on succeeding to the Throne was impossible, but so far as it is possible for the outside observer to tell, there has been every desire shown to move as swiftly as possible in a constitutional manner along the paths of progress and reform. The startling events of yesterday clearly inform us that the patience of the Republicans has reached its

limit. Whether the Republicans are strong enough to overthrow the Monarchy has yet to be proved, and further news of what is happening in Portugal will be awaited with eager interest.

The Siberian mail of the 14th September was delivered in London on the 4th inst.

A native who was convicted of cutting a man's jacket pocket on a tram car and stealing fifteen dollars was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours in the stocks was yesterday passed on a Chinese for the larceny of clothes from a railway match at Hungnam.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., are prosecuting their Ban kok agent, Mr. T. Ramage Miles, on a charge of misappropriation. Mr. Miles has been released on bail.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese fisherman was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for being a rogue and a vagabond. He was found trying to board a junk in order to steal.

Mr. R. E. Stubbs, of the Colonial Office, who is coming out to enquire into the question of Government servants' salaries, was to sail for Singapore on the 15th September, says a Straits contemporary. We have not heard that the inquiry will extend to Hongkong.

H.E. Chang Jan-chun, the Viceroy at Nanking, and H.E. Cheng Te-chun, Governor of Kiangsu, have been ordered by Imperial Edict to secure "restitution" of the money misappropriated by the Shanghai Taotai who has just been cashiered. If restitution cannot be obtained within two months, further punishment will be inflicted.

It is known that kidnapping is very common in Hongkong, but the extent to which the practice is carried is scarcely appreciated by the European community. Hardly a day passes without a report being made to the police that a child has disappeared, and these consequently entail a considerable amount of work on the police. Last week a man reported the loss of his daughter. Later he learned that she had been seen at Yam-nati, whence she was conveyed on board the *Glenyle*. By the time police were apprised of this the steamer had sailed for Amoy. The authorities, however, cabled to Amoy and have just had the satisfaction of learning that the kidnapper has been arrested with the child in his custody.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN HONGKONG.

The year has not realised its earliest prospects of reviving prosperity in Hongkong, and at present a general business depression is experienced. The Chinese New Year, with its annual settlements and clearing up, is anticipated with rather gloomy forebodings. The failure of some twenty native banks in Canton has not been without its effect here, and as is known half a dozen native banks in Hongkong have also suspended payment. In these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that money is tight. The excessive amount of speculation of late offers an explanation in part, but the unsatisfactory state of trade in many different departments is perhaps the principal factor. The yarn trade has been depressed, sugar is far from brisk, and opinion is decidedly dull, though speculation has commenced again.

THE GREAT NICOLA.

The truth that the public like to be deceived has been exemplified in Hongkong. Last night quite a large audience assembled in the Theatre Royal to see the wonderful tricks which have made famous the name of Nicola, and to marvel at that which they could not understand. Wonder succeeded wonder. Mystery followed mystery. And though the audience could not understand what was done, they were still able to appreciate the cleverness of the conjurer and the skill of the magician. Nicola is both.

The programme was very comprehensive. It embraced illusions, tricks and performances which were mostly new and which displayed marvellous ingenuity and originality. "The metamorphosis of a doll," as well as "the home of Diogenes" represent performances which have to be seen to be believed. The same is true of the "mysterious throne of Delhi," but most extraordinary is that in which a young lady bound hand and foot to an iron stake is placed in a narrow cabinet and in a second is revealed upside down. The piece de resistance is Nicola's wonderful escapes. Three men appeared on the stage with steel bracelets. He was handcuffed and shackled but yet regained his freedom in little over two minutes. Even the sceptic who afterwards ascended the stage was convinced that the performance was genuine. Nicola invites any one to come forward with handcuffs, and some interesting occasions may be anticipated.

No one should see Nicola, America's greatest comedy juggler. His performances are as extraordinary as they are funny.

ACCIDENT TO A P. AND O. OFFICER.

The *Malay Mail* of September 28th, says:—We are informed that an accident occurred on board the P. and O. steamer *Peshawar* on her arrival at Port Swettenham yesterday. While the anchor was being let down, the chain gave way, and in its progress struck an officer of the ship near by who was knocked down and badly injured about the hip and thigh. The doctor on board having attended the injured officer, he was put on to a stretcher, taken ashore without delay and brought up to the European Hospital here. The train was slightly delayed to enable the patient to be taken by the first available train. It is understood that his thigh is broken.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

ROYAL PALACE SEIZED: THE KING A PRISONER.

ARMY AND NAVY DISLOYAL.

LONDON, October 5th.

A revolution has broken out at Lisbon.

The Royal Palace has been bombarded and seized by the Republicans.

LATER.

Warships are bombarding the Royal Palace, and the Army and Navy are siding with the Revolutionaries.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent telegraphs that the King is a prisoner.

The Revolutionaries hauled down the Royal Standard at the Palace and replaced it by the Republican green and blue flag.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, October 5th.

From Teheran it is authoritatively stated that Nasir-el-mulk, who is a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford, has accepted the Regency.

The Persian Government has informed the British and Russian Legations that the ex-Shah is inciting the Turcoman tribes to revolt and has requested the two Legations to inform their respective Governments.

GERMAN STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, October 5th.

The strikers in the Lausitz cloth industry have resumed work on the employers' conditions, and the lock-out by the Masters' Federation is abandoned.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION AT MONTE VIDEO.

LONDON, October 5th.

The new grand docks and customs buildings at Monte Video have been destroyed by fire, together with European merchandise valued at £50,000.

The total losses amount to a quarter of a million sterling. The steamers quitted the harbour.

CHINA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, October 5th.

British newspapers comment sympathetically on the opening of the Chinese National Assembly, which they describe as a vivid illustration of the world-wide movement towards parliamentary institutions.

JAPANESE "SPIES" IN RUSSIA.

An Odessa dispatch dated September 12th says:—

The arrest of three Japanese at a Transbaikalian railway station on charges of espionage has caused considerable sensation here. It seems that the men, who are now in the custody of the Irkutsk military authorities, were suspected by the police, and were accordingly searched, with the result that documents were found in their pockets showing them to be Japanese military engineers, in addition to certain other papers which are stated to prove that the men were engaged in espionage work—sketching railway bridges and culverts along the lines leading from Mongolia, and making careful route-maps of the districts through which they passed.

The incident is likely to lead to some unpleasantness, for urgent telegrams have been received by the Governor of Irkutsk, both from Tokyo and from M. Oguri, Japanese Consul at Vladivostok, pointing out the two men arrested are well-known Japanese tourists, quite unconnected with the Army. The Governor has refrained from making any reply to these representations, pending the decision of the military authorities in the matter.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, October 5th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

AN ASSIGNEE'S CLAIM.

Cheong Ting Sam v. the Kwong Yee Fung firm and others was a claim by the plaintiff for \$892.67 as assignee under a deed of assignment dated 10th May, 1910, and made between Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, trustee of the estate of the Tai Fung firm in bankruptcy, as vendor on the one part, and the plaintiff as purchaser on the other, whereby the debt sued for was assigned to the plaintiff. Plaintiff, as such assignee, claimed the recovery of the amount stated, which was a balance due on account of goods sold and delivered.

The same plaintiff also claimed from the Sam Sui Yuen Yuen firm the sum of \$64.95; and from the Tani Fung and another the sum of \$799.42, but it was a cross between the parties that these actions should stand over, and that the first case should be treated as a test case.

Mr. E. E. Potter, instructed by Mr. P. Sydney Dixon (from the office of Mr. R. A. Harding), represented the plaintiff, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida Castro (of Messrs. Almada & Smith), appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship—I don't quite understand the paying of the sum of 67 cents into Court.

Mr. Potter—Defendants allege that they hold a receipt for the amount claimed, and I take it that 67 cents is the balance shown on the books.

Mr. Alabaster—We hold a receipt in full discharge of the debt, but as there was a balance of 67 cents shown, I advised payment of the amount into Court.

His Lordship—What is the point I have got to try?

Mr. Potter—You have simply to try whether the defendants owe this sum of money or not. The firm went bankrupt, there was a meeting of creditors, and it was agreed that the creditors should accept a 58 per cent. dividend, and that the plaintiff on paying to the creditors this dividend would have the whole of the estate assigned to him.

His Lordship—What I want to know is, what point I have got to try?

Mr. Potter—Simply whether the defendants owe this sum of money.

His Lordship—They say they have paid it.

Mr. Potter—They say they have, and that we have given them a receipt. But the whole thing is a pure fraud between the man who gave the receipt and someone else.

Proceeding to state the facts, Mr. Potter said the Tai Fung firm was formed in 1908, and about September of last year, owing to defections, he believed, that firm got into difficulties. In October an advertisement was inserted in a Chinese paper requesting that monies due should be paid into the firm. At this time there were ten debtors of the firm in the Sun Chung village in China who admitted owing money to the amount of \$1,700, and the defendant was one of them, others were the defendants in the other two actions. On October 2nd a man named Tam Chuk Hing, who was a partner in the bankrupt firm, and who was also a salesman and took a prominent part in the working of the firm, wrote letters to the defendants and other debtors, requesting the payment of moneys due. No answers were received to those letters. On October 28th other letters were written, but no replies were received. On November 2nd there was a meeting of creditors in Hongkong, but that meeting was adjourned. Between the 2nd and the 12th plaintiff sent an account to the Sun Chung village, again asking for payment. On November 16th, not having received any money, registered letters were sent to the defendants and other debtors. Plaintiff had received neither acceptance nor denial of liability. On November 18th a further registered letter was sent. On February 5th and March 31st of this year meetings of creditors were held at the Official Receiver's office, and on the latter date it was agreed by a majority of the creditors that a dividend of 58 per cent. would be accepted, and that the whole estate of the Tai Fung firm should be assigned to the plaintiff. On April 10th Tam Chuk Hing went to the Chinese village, saw the defendants and other debtors, and asked for payment of the amounts due. Debtors admitted being partners in the Tai Fung firm, and asked to be furnished with accounts. None of them suggested in any shape or form that they had paid the money, nor that they held receipts. They actually admitted their debts. On May 23rd notice in writing of this assignment was sent to the defendants by Mr. Harding, acting on behalf of the plaintiff. On June 22nd one of the ten debtors from the Sun Chung village came to Hongkong and paid a debt of \$1,450 in full. A few days after this Kwong San Yuen, one of the defendants in the action, arrived in the Colony, and asked Tam Chuk Hing if Mr. Harding would accept 58 per cent. of the debt. That was a very important admission, and bore the impress of truth. On July 6th plaintiff got leave to serve a notice of writ out of the jurisdiction, and Mr. Wyvell, a clerk in Mr. Harding's office, and others, went to the Sun Chung village and served the defendants with notice of this writ. En route they were guarded by four soldiers and two officers. The witnesses would say that on that occasion also the defendants admitted liability: they admitted that up to November 10th of last year the money was due and owing. The defence, not only in this action but in the three summary and six original cases brought, was that the money was paid, and that the debtors had obtained a receipt, the receipts being all dated either the 9th

or 10th November. These receipts were signed by a man named Ng Chuk Nam, who was a partner in the Tai Fung firm, and they were chopped with a chop of that firm, but not the proper receipt chop. Counsel was instructed that the man who signed these receipts was also a partner in the defendant firm.

His Lordship—Is it alleged that this signature was a forgery?

Mr. Potter—No. It is alleged that this was a fraudulent transaction.

His Lordship—You say it is the man's signature?

Mr. Potter—It is his signature, and the chop on the receipt is a chop of the firm, but not the one used for giving receipts for money paid. Proceeding, Mr. Potter said if he satisfied his Lordship that this was a receipt given in fraud of the man's co-partners, and that these defendants were parties to the fraud, then, of course, the receipt would be bad. He was going to prove that when Ng Chuk Nam was supposed to be in the village giving receipts, he was here in Hongkong. He was at the meeting of creditors here on November 12th, and he was here on the 10th, the day the receipts were dated.

His Lordship—That may be objected to.

Mr. Potter—It may, but I can prove it.

His Lordship—It is a point of law whether it is admissible in evidence.

Mr. Potter then said his Lordship would have no doubt that this was a fraud when he had heard the plaintiff's evidence, and that these men were attempting to defraud the assignee. The hearing was adjourned.

BAXTER'S SCHOOLS SALE OF WORK.

The annual sale of work in connection with the Church Missionary Baxter Schools took place in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, and was well attended. The many general stalls were laden with a variety of useful and fancy articles from the Homeland as well as curios and other products of China and Japan. In addition there was a toy stall, round which the children clamoured, and a refreshment booth, where afternoon tea was dispensed. The stallholders were:—

Toy Stall: The Misses May and Miss Byres.

One Dulhaz Stall: The Misses Armstrong, Wallace and Crowther Smith.

Refreshment Stall: Mesdames Atkinson, Tooker, Stubb, Saunders, Edwards and Miss Page.

Fancy Goods and Curio Stalls: Mesdames Chatham, Wolfe, Carter, Barnett, Howett, C. E. Thompson, Bell, Turner, Stewart, Schofield, Dutton, Lamont, R. Chapman, Seth, Nicholson and the Misses Hooper, Gorham, St. John and Rodgers.

At 3 p.m. Archdeacon Barnett opened with prayer, and then briefly addressed those present. He told them that fifty years ago Miss Baxter came from England and started a girls' school in Hongkong. She was the daughter of a solicitor, and came here as an honorary missionary. After five years' labour she died here, and lies buried at Happy Valley. Her work was carried on by Miss Johnson, a name known to all present, and who was a personal friend of most of them. Soon after the arrival of the latter lady a boarding school was started, and that school was now in charge of Miss Fletcher. The time had now come when it was necessary that there should be a change. The University had been placed down in front of "Fairless," and that place was no longer suitable for a girls' school. The result was that they had to find a new location, but just where it would be no one knew. He mentioned it, however, because some knew that in the place where "Fairless" now was a University hotel would spring up. Some people thought that the Baxter Schools were going out of existence, but he wished all to understand that this was not so. The situation would be changed, but the good work would still go on. He wished to thank all who had assisted the institution in the past, and he was quite sure that they would continue to render it assistance in the future. He had much pleasure in asking Lady May to open the sale of work.

Her Excellency said it was her great pleasure to declare the sale opened, and she hoped it would be a successful one.

It certainly promised to be by the brisk manner in which the ladies in charge of the stalls set to work. They found many customers willing to be persuaded to purchase their wares, and as the afternoon wore on the numbers increased. Business was brisk until the hour of closing, and a substantial sum has no doubt been raised for this deserving cause.

It certainly promised to be by the brisk manner in which the ladies in charge of the stalls set to work. They found many customers willing to be persuaded to purchase their wares, and as the afternoon wore on the numbers increased. Business was brisk until the hour of closing, and a substantial sum has no doubt been raised for this deserving cause.

LIEUT. SUTOR'S HONGKONG STORY.

The following story of an inspection, presumably at Hongkong, where Lieutenant Sutor was once stationed, is included in his recent book:—

"One inspector-general went all the way to China to see us, that is to say, to inspect us. It took him four weeks to get to us. We got up a little show, in his honour. We took our batteries into the country to show him how we could shoot. We also took the precaution to provide a most excellent lunch. There was a procession of 200000 of us. The only really anxious moment of the day was when there arose considerable doubt as to what had become of the 200000. The day was very foggy, and we could only see 50 yards in front of us. We had lunch, however, the lunch had turned up alright. An officer had been put in charge of it. After lunch, the inspector-general intimated that we must shoot at something. We fired about 21000 of ammunition at a 20-acre field about 30 yards distant. The general was delighted, the noise pleased him. There was a tremendous banquet in the evening. The Chinese also fired off some crackers.

"Then another general came out to reduce the garrisons and guns. It is a painful sight to see a general placing guns in position; it is even a sadder sight to see him taking them away. The guns were placed there, and they were taken away. Rhyme and reason had as little to do with the one operation as with the other."

23 | Hongkong, 14th March, 1910. | [393]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE GREAT.

NICOLA

AND HIS ORIGINAL AMERICAN COMPANY OF SENSATIONAL MYSTIFIERS.

POSITIVELY THE GREATEST SHOW
OF ITS KIND EXTANT.GUARANTEED TO BE THE BIGGEST AND BEST MAGICAL
ENTERTAINMENT HONGKONG HAS EVER SEEN.

A POSITIVE SENSATION.

CROWDED HOUSES EVERYWHERE.

NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN
IN THIS AGE.

PRICES . . . \$1, \$2, AND \$3.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO Co.

NOTE—On account of future engagements, this Company positively must leave
Hongkong Tuesday, making their engagement only 4 Nights instead of One Week, as
previously advertised.PREMIUM
BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by
the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at
periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000,
or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones,
payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GILY & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [385]

TRY

WEISMANN'S COFFEE

ROASTED AND GROUND ON OUR
PREMISES DAILY.

In ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

LONG HING & CO.,
PHOTO SUPPLIES.

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:—

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and
ACCESSORIES.At MODERATE PRICES.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS,
THE GREATEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU
Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation
to those who have never tried it before."WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you
cannot fail to appreciate.
The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is
prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD
that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina,
Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai.THE COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUT.
SUTOR.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On the sitting of the Court, The President mentioned that there had
appeared some photographs in the papers which
had obviously been taken inside the fort. At
the opening of the court-martial he said these
photographs were taken inside the fort. That
warranting had not been headed, because at least
three photographs had been taken. He would
remind photographers that under the provisions
of the Military Secrets Act they were liable to
criminal proceedings for taking photographs
inside the fort.Lieutenant Sutor, addressing the Court, said
before going into the question of his defence he
wished that the question which had been raised
with regard to his early night had been completely
cleared up. He desired this because there was a
rumour that he might have to throw himself on
the labour market and he might be seriously pre-
judiced in regard to getting employment if there
was any doubt as to whether at any time there
was a foundation for the statement that he had
even temporarily gone off his head. He would
wish, therefore, to call the medical officer who
had been in daily attendance on him since his
arrest. He would also like to call his personal
servant and some of the officers who had served
with him in Tyensin.The President said there would be no objec-
tion to this being done.
Colonel MacMahon, Gunner H. Harris (the
accused's servant), and Surgeon-Lieutenant
Blundy, R.A.M.S. (T.), all agreed in stating that
Lieutenant Sutor had never shown any trace or
symptom of insanity. The medical officer said
very emphatically that there never was at any
time the smallest foundation for suggesting that
the accused officer had in the least degree lost
his mental balance. He also stated that he had
into the accused's family history, and there was
no trace of insanity to be found in it.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Lieutenant Sutor then proceeded to make his
final address in his defence. He said he wished
first to direct the attention of the Court to the
fact that he had been in the Army under some-
what unusual conditions. He was older than most
officers, and had had considerable experience of
life when he obtained his commission. In the
first place, he had graduated at a University,
and had had a good legal training. In addition,
he had acted for some little time as headmaster
of a school. He mentioned these personal facts
so as to enable the Court to realise that his
point of view on military affairs had been some-
what unique. He hoped this would be some-
what of an advantage to him in the present
case. He then proceeded to state that he had
been in the Army for some time, and that he
had been in the Army for some time, and that
he had been in the Army for some time, and
that he had been in the Army for some time.The first day he joined his captain took him
to his rooms, and showed him the captain's
gold lace, all carefully wrapped up in his
paper. By half-past ten in the morning his
work was completed, and in the afternoon
he was left entirely to his own resources; not a
single soul was to be seen anywhere, and he
added, "I did not know what the devil to do
with myself."Secretaries of War had not yet begun to
deliver speeches on the magnificent reforms
which they had introduced into the Army,
otherwise he might have spent the afternoons
in reading them.

A COMFORTABLE LIFE.

The ten years he had served confirmed and
strengthened the impression he had received on
the day he joined the British Army. He was
often tempted to say so, but he was mighty
comfortable; the life was infinitely pleasant,
and he knew that big forces would be arrayed
against him if he did so. Besides, he had his
own interests to consider. He soon gave up
the idea of getting on when he saw that getting
on was a mere matter of the flight of time.
Although he did less than he ought to have
done, other officers impressed him as doing a
great deal more than they need have done.
The whole system presented great opportunities
for learning nothing and forgetting everything.He did not suggest that officers elected as
a matter of personal choice to forget everything.
On the contrary, he was impressed by their
desire to remember everything and forget
nothing. But the system was not conducive to
the acquisition of military knowledge, or to the
performance of duties which required military
knowledge. The system relied entirely on
officers joining completely equipped in a military
sense, but it did nothing to help them to retain
their efficiency or to attain to a higher standard.
Many officers maintained their efficiency and
even improved it, but not because their condi-
tions of service required them to do it. Efficiency
in the Army appeared to him to be more or less
a personal matter, and to be left entirely to the
personal idiosyncrasies of the officers.After two years' service at home he was sent
abroad, and served for nearly eight years con-
tinuously in different parts of the world.
Things were better and happier abroad than at
home except when inspectors-general came to
inspect them, or other inspectors came to reduce
the defences. There had been some comment
on what he had said the previous day about
generals doing things which the rank and file
would not do. He referred to that because it
was a matter of universal comment in the service
that these things ought not to be done: men
allowing themselves to be made the tools of
Secretaries of War and people of that kind.
Men in high positions in the Army could
be found to do dirty work that the rank and
file would not do. The result was that there
was not a single garrison in our possession
which did not represent a scandalous state of
inefficiency.The defence of the Tyne, to which he refer-
red in his pamphlet, was no better and no worse
than those at the other stations where he had
served. What was possible there was possible
everywhere. The difficulty was that no officer
of rank had the right to demand to be tried by
court-martial, in order to test whether he or his
superiors were to blame. If such a right existed,
few of the men in the commissioned ranks, who
were strongly of opinion, had the courage to avail
themselves of the privilege.

A GOVERNOR'S VEGETABLES.

When he was in Malta the great Governor
there, sent to represent the mighty British
Empire because of his wonderful career in South
Africa—what did he do? Well, he did nottake in lodgers, but he made a little by selling
the vegetables out of his back garden. He
would really have admired the Governor for that
if he had only had the courage to go round with
any sort of himself. Well, after eight years abroad,
he returned home to find that things were in a
worse condition than ever with the Army system.
A military hypocrisy had arisen, no doubt in
response to a strenuous demand for it. Officers
were engaged in organising military pageants,
and soldiers were being taught to sing odes
of peace, but no better facilities existed for
attaining efficiency than had existed ten years
before. In old days, twenty or thirty years
ago, men came into the Army with some
military training, and the prospect of a career
was not coming into the Army without
any sort of educational test whatever—men
who were not efficient at present, and who would
have no opportunity, so far as the Army system
is concerned, of ever being efficient.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.

THE TRADE MARK ORDINANCE 1909.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MESSRS. J. KITCHEN & SONS, LIMITED, of No. 10, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria,
Australia, Candles and Soap Manufacturers, have on the 4th day of August, 1910, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the
Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK:—in the name of J. KITCHEN & SONS, LIMITED, of No. 10, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, who claim to be the
Sole Proprietors thereof.The TRADE MARK has been used by the applicants in respect of SOAP in Class 47 since before 1878.
A facsimile of the above Mark can be seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the
Undersigned. Dated 6th September, 1910.

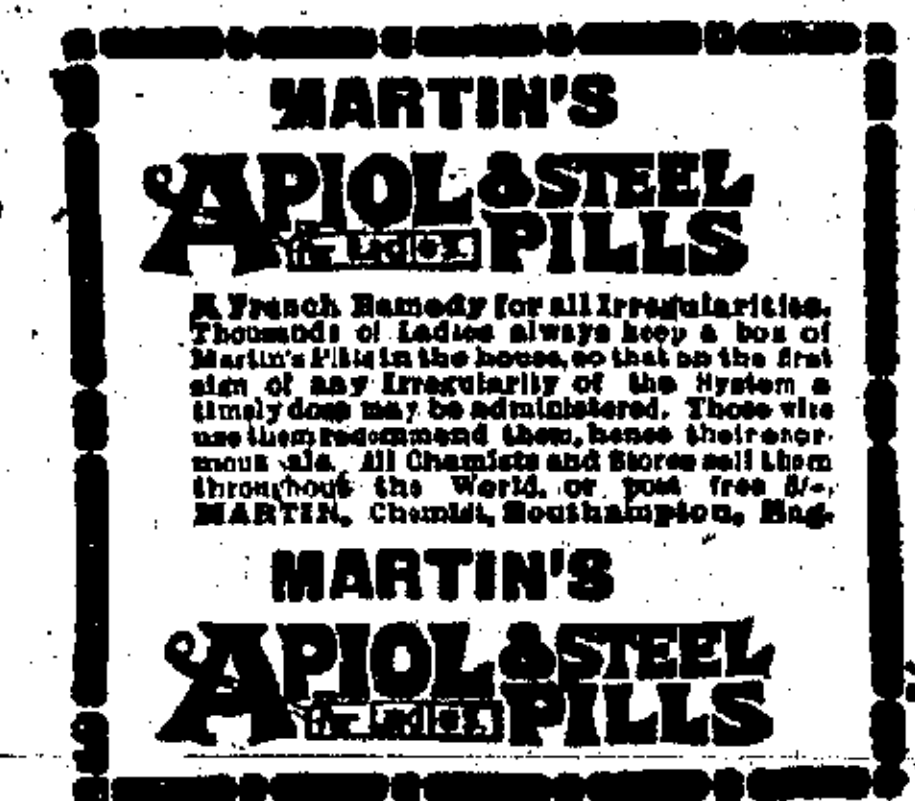
1030]

take in lodgers, but he made a little by selling
the vegetables out of his back garden. He
would really have admired the Governor for that
if he had only had the courage to go round with
any sort of himself. Well, after eight years abroad,
he returned home to find that things were in a
worse condition than ever with the Army system.
A military hypocrisy had arisen, no doubt in
response to a strenuous demand for it. Officers
were engaged in organising military pageants,
and soldiers were being taught to sing odes
of peace, but no better facilities existed for
attaining efficiency than had existed ten years
before. In old days, twenty or thirty years
ago, men came into the Army with some
military training, and the prospect of a career
was not coming into the Army without
any sort of educational test whatever—men
who were not efficient at present, and who would
have no opportunity, so far as the Army system
is concerned, of ever being efficient.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.The men responsible for the Army system
took about the same interest in the efforts of
officers to become efficient as they took in the
efforts of Territorials to become efficient in
peace; that was to say, they looked upon both
with complete and absolute indifference and
offered no facilities to either. The prospect
was that British Regular troops would be as
inefficient as the Territorials were badly
led during peace. Mr. Haldane was as much at
sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on
land with his naval forces. Ever since it was
discovered during the South African War that
the builders of our military house were not
utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best
possible advantage, military jerry-builders had
been perambulating the country asking for
more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank
God, one or two of them had recently been sent
away to announce the death of King Edward VII.sense. His point was that he did not think that
because a man was a lord, or was not, or had
some industrial foundation, he had any more
right to lead British soldiers than the
village banker because he was a banker. Be-
tween the two, he would himself prefer the lord,
but the one test for its leader should be that he
was efficient. But that was not the line followed
in this country.

THE THIRTY MILLIONS.

Then, with regard to the thirty millions a
year. He could not say much about that because
he had not seen very much of it, but he believed
there was some prospect of getting more. The
War Secretary had said the officers had
his sympathy with regard to that matter.
That was a painful thing. He did not mean
to consider the part of it favourable, but he was
sorry to see British officers humiliated by being
said that they had the sympathy of the British
War Minister. He (Lieutenant Sutor) had
been told he was not a serious man. Well, he
had spoken seriously now, and the only hope he
had in his heart was that what he had said and
done would do something to prevent other people
from suffering in the same way as he had suffered.
When he published his pamphlet he took a big
risk. He had no private means, and he had a
wife and family, but he had brought out what
he wished to bring out. He had got a hearing,
not perhaps a full hearing, but at least one such
as was not given to every officer. It might
have been possible for the Army Council to
ignore the pamphlet altogether. He thought
the Army Council wished to ignore it. When
it was first published, he sent copies to the
Army Council and they took no notice, and it
did not seem to have any effect at all. Then he
wrote something about it himself, and sent it to
a London newspaper. The editor put it in with
flaring headlines, and then the Army Council
had to take notice. It had taken a great deal
of trouble on his part to bring the court-martial
together. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.A number of officers, including Colonel Mac-
Mahon, R.G.A., Major Morrice, R.G.A., Cap-
tain Wahl, R.G.A., Captain Robertson, R.A.,
and Lieutenant Percival, R.G.A., were called to
testify to the character of the accused. All of
them agreed in saying that he was an excellent
officer, a good instructor, and always ready and
prompt in his obedience to the orders of his su-
periors.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S SUMMING UP.

The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly
summed up the case, setting out the points upon
which the Court had to decide. There was, he
said, evidence bearing directly on the charge
with regard to publishing without authority a
pamphlet in which views were expressed on mili-
tary subjects. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly
summed up the case, setting out the points upon
which the Court had to decide. There was, he
said, evidence bearing directly on the charge
with regard to publishing without authority a
pamphlet in which views were expressed on mili-
tary subjects. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly
summed up the case, setting out the points upon
which the Court had to decide. There was, he
said, evidence bearing directly on the charge
with regard to publishing without authority a
pamphlet in which views were expressed on mili-
tary subjects. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly
summed up the case, setting out the points upon
which the Court had to decide. There was, he
said, evidence bearing directly on the charge
with regard to publishing without authority a
pamphlet in which views were expressed on mili-
tary subjects. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly
summed up the case, setting out the points upon
which the Court had to decide. There was, he
said, evidence bearing directly on the charge
with regard to publishing without authority a
pamphlet in which views were expressed on mili-
tary subjects. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly
summed up the case, setting out the points upon
which the Court had to decide. There was, he
said, evidence bearing directly on the charge
with regard to publishing without authority a
pamphlet in which views were expressed on mili-
tary subjects. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly
summed up the case, setting out the points upon
which the Court had to decide. There was, he
said, evidence bearing directly on the charge
with regard to publishing without authority a
pamphlet in which views were expressed on mili-
tary subjects. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly
summed up the case, setting out the points upon
which the Court had to decide. There was, he
said, evidence bearing directly on the charge
with regard to publishing without authority a
pamphlet in which views were expressed on mili-
tary subjects. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly
summed up the case, setting out the points upon
which the Court had to decide. There was, he
said, evidence bearing directly on the charge
with regard to publishing without authority a
pamphlet in which views were expressed on mili-
tary subjects. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly
summed up the case, setting out the points upon
which the Court had to decide. There was, he
said, evidence bearing directly on the charge
with regard to publishing without authority a
pamphlet in which views were expressed on mili-
tary subjects. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly
summed up the case, setting out the points upon
which the Court had to decide. There was, he
said, evidence bearing directly on the charge
with regard to publishing without authority a
pamphlet in which views were expressed on mili-
tary subjects. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly
summed up the case, setting out the points upon
which the Court had to decide. There was, he
said, evidence bearing directly on the charge
with regard to publishing without authority a
pamphlet in which views were expressed on mili-
tary subjects. Technically, he was the accused, and
the court was technically his judges, but, when
all was considered, he thought the boot was on
the other leg. That was all he had got to say.AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONSTHORNE'S
OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILA.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
STERNSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907.

SINGON & Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants,
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig
Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General
Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37,
Hing Loon Street, (2nd St., west of Central
Market). Telephone No. 515.DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TAPPAULINGARNHOLD, KARBBERG & CO
Sole Agents.FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, & C.,
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.

SINGAPORE, September 22

**Trust and Finance
Companies.**

HONGKONG HOTEL.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.	
Mr. W. P. Beattie	Mr. J. C. Master
Mr. W. H. Art	Mr. G. W. McDowell
Mr. F. H. Cor	Mr. J. M. Melita
Capt. & Mrs. Erickson	Mrs. Harless
Mr. F. J. Harvey	Surgeon & Mrs. Minett
Miss M. O'Leary	Mr. B. Nikols
Mr. F. C. Harvey	Mr. Packer
Mr. H. W. Obbs	Capt. and Mrs. W.
Mr. Kennedy	Mr. F. Balber
Misses E. M. Kennedy	Mr. E. Rigold
Mr. A. Kuster	Mr. W. Robinson
Mr. John Lennox	Mr. E. E. Smith
Miss Lepretto	
Mr. D. K. MacKenzie	
KINGSLAND PRIVATE HOTEL.	
Command. & Mrs. Acton & maid	Command. J. Macdoe
Mr. D. Arndt	Mr. E. F. Macgregor
Dr. Black	Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Blackie
Capt. & Mrs. Bromer	Mr. & Mrs. L. D. Mandell
Mr. W. F. Brewer	Master Mandell
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Burgess	Miss Massey
Mr. E. F. Chapman	Mr. J. M. Hutchison
Mr. E. J. Cullen	Mr. G. G. Macdonald
Mr. P. Spid-aham Dixon	Mr. E. A. Worthing
Mr. James D. E. Donnelly	Mr. J. A. Offer
Mr. J. G. S. Gaudin	Mr. Wm. Pittendreich
Mr. C. M. G. Gordon	Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Platt
Mr. O. L. Gorham	Mr. J. Robertson
Mr. H. Hoffman	Mr. G. Scaunce
Mr. E. J. James	Mr. J. Scaunce
Mr. & Mrs. Tindal King	Capt. & Mrs. Schultzen
Mr. H. Leonard	Mr. & Mrs. Tibbiss
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Logan	Mr. B. Webb
	Mr. J. W. Wilson
QUEENSLAND HOTEL.	
Mr. T. G. Teabe	Mr. J. T. Robson
Mr. & Mrs. Carey	Mr. F. V. Farnham Oandle
Mr. S. G. Flinders	Mr. Fred. Patterson
Mr. P. H. Frank	Mr. W. Fitching, Jr.
Mr. E. H. Hase	Mr. E. J. Huxson
Mr. R. Hunt	Capt. and Mrs. A. H.
Mr. & Mrs. B. D. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. B. Child
Mr. & Mrs. Child	Mr. A. F. Skorris
Dr. P. Koyt	Mr. R. Taylor
Mr. H. C. Lyon	Mr. J. Wil on
Mr. F. J. McDonald	Mr. W. Waite

From October 6th to 12th, 1910.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

REGISTER.			
Hongkong Observatory, September 6th			
Time of day	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.89	29.85	29.89
Temperature	78	80	77
Humidity	75	61	60
Wind Direction	East	E	E
Force	8	8	8
Weather	B	C	S
Rain	—	—	—
Highest open air Temperature on 4th..... 80			
Lowest open air Temperature on 4th..... 75			

INSURANCE

I.	Authorized Capital	...	26,000,000	
	Subscribed Capital	...	3,275,000	
	Paid-up Capital	1,212,500	0 0
II.	Fire Funds	3,488,136	6 7

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [788]

BRITISH

Master, S. West Hongkong.
Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 i.h.p. Lie
Comdr. B. G. Washington Shanghai.
Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lie

na, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons
guns 5 300 l. b. Lt. Comdr. C. E.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 8 guns,
4,000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. S. Monahan,
cruising.

Hongkong.
Kinsha, river gunboat, 616 tons, i.h.p. 1,200.
Lieut.-Comdr. T. J. S. Lyns, Yangtze.
Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1

C.V.O., C.M.G.) 14,600, tons, i.h.p. 27,
Capt. G. C. Cayley, Yokohama.
Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i

Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240
Lt.-Comdr, Claude Hillersden-Woodw
R.N., Yangtze.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Lucas, Canton.
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns,
1 p., Lieut.-Comdr E. J. J. B. South
Canton.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6

Comdr. M. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Yangtze
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer; 395 tons, 6 g
6,300 i.h.p.. Lieut-Comdr. C. E. L.

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300
guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G.
Hartford, Hongkong.
Widgeon, gunboat 195, tons, 2 guns, 800

1. Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, Yang

September 29th, 1910.

肉扒龍尾 Mei Lung Pā Yuk—Beef, sirloin

Yong Pui Kwat—Mutton Chop lb, 2

Ngan Lap Chong—Veal " "

POULTRY.

仔雞 Kai Thai—Chicken " "

公雞 Hin Kai—Capons " "

FISH.	
魚加	Kai Ya—Barbel
魚羅	Pin Yu—Bream
魚三	Sam Shoo Yu—Canton Fresh

Shi Yu—Maak rol
 烏魚 Lo h
 魚 Chai Yu—Mullet
 魚芒 Mong Yu—Mong Fish

water
 Pak Bit Yd.—White Bait
 Favira.....
 仁果 Hang Yen.—Almonds.....

2nd
 3rd
 Lai Chi Kon — Lichees, Small
 Ning Mong — Lemons — Saigon

上海 Shanghai Li—Pearl American
漢口 Ha Li—Pearl Shanghai
廣東 Hung Li—Plum Swatow
新嘉坡 Sin Tai—Pearl, Cooking Canton

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"PESHAWUR"
 Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods not cleared by the 10th inst., at 4 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me

hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the

FROM EUROPE

THE H.A.L. Steamship
"ARMENIA,"
 Captain Rohde, having arrived, Consignees

and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
This Steamer brings on Cargo
Ex ss. "Mogador" from Setubal.

100

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	BORNEO Capt. W. H. S. Hall	About 9th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell	About 13th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ASSAYE Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	Noon, 15th Oct.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NORE Capt. G. Phillips	About 19th Oct.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 6th Oct. 3 P.M.
TSINGTAI & NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 6th Oct. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 7th Oct. 10 A.M.
LOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKANG"	On 8th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 9th Oct. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 11th Oct. 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"PAOTING"	On 11th Oct. 4 P.M.
LOILO & CEBU	"KAIFONG"	On 13th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 15th Oct. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINTAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconveniences of transhipment at Woosung.
FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 6th October, 1910.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

EAST-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 7th Oct. 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 8th Oct. Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Monday, 10th Oct. Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 14th Oct. 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN VIA JESSELTON	"MAUSANG"	Sunday, 16th Oct. 10 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"POOKSANG"	Friday, 28th Oct. Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "POOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kufat, Lahad, Datar, Simporna, Two Uskaa, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 6th October, 1910.

GENERAL MANAGER

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
COPENHAGEN	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 20th October.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	On 6th December.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHERS & CO.,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1910.

AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 7th Oct. at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 11th Oct. at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 14th Oct. at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAIMUN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 9th Oct. at 11 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct. at 11 A.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LIPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th October 1910.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
BUBI	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 8th Oct. Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 15th Oct. Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. ARMENIA ... 6th Oct.	S.S. AMBRIA ... 6th Oct.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 21st Oct.	For HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. SUEVIA ... 4th Nov.	S.S. BADENIA ... 8th Oct.
S.S. WESTPHALIA ... 17th Nov.	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA ... 18th Nov.	S.S. ALESIA ... 13th Oct.
S.S. SCANDIA ... 1st Dec.	For ROTTERDAM, HAVRE & ANTWERP:
S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 16th Dec.	S.S. C. FRED. LAIBISZ 23rd Oct.
S.S. SLAVONIA ... 30th Dec.	For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. ARMENIA ... 9th Nov.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 6th October 1910.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. BUYO MARU	10,500 tons gross	Sail Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	Dec. 21st, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 "	About Mid. Feb. 19

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong 1st September, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	IYO MARU Capt. R. Takada	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct. at Daylight.
	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct. at Daylight.
	TANGO MARU Capt. A. Christensen	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 9th Nov. at Daylight.

VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE

INABA MARU

TAMBA MARU

NIKKO MARU

KUMANO MARU

KUMANO MARU

BINGO MARU

KAMO MARU

CEYLON MARU

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries Deck Passengers.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MIYASAKI MARU	9000	15th Feb.	To London, per New Steamer
KITANO	9000	1st Mar.	1st Class \$ 550.00
IYO	7000	15th "	" " 2nd Class \$ 360.00
HIRANO	9000	23rd "	" " 1st Class \$ 540.00
TANGO	8000	12th April	" " 2nd Class \$ 330.00
KAMO	9000	26th "	" " 1st Class \$ 540.00
AKI	7000	10th May	" " 2nd Class \$ 330.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	" " 1st Class \$ 540.00

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A.

Steamers.

Tons.

Leave H.K.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Pacific Coast Common Points:

1st Class \$ 430

2nd Class \$ 421

To London via New York:

1st Class \$ 460

via St. Lawrence:

1st Class \$ 459

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1910.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND

RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest

and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking

cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points

in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico,

Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Nov., at Noon.
VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	"BUJUN MARU"	FRIDAY, 7th Oct. at 10 A.M.
TAMUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 9th Oct. at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct. at 10 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The Nippon Kisen Kaisha's Steamers at Shanghai, for The NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st CLASS. 2nd CLASS. 3rd CLASS.

\$73.00 \$55.00 \$27.00.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class

Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local

Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI,
MANAGER

703

THOS. COOK & SON,
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS

SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS for the OBERAMMERGAU PASSION

PLAYS of 1910, and the ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBI-

TION of 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office.

32, WATER STREET

YOKOHAMA.

O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open to inspection at all times.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.,

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE,

DEPOT: 55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

[537]

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST ... \$10.00	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER—A Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt. C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Illustrations ... \$1.75
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY: A Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe ... 3.50	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half yearly vol., bound ... 7.50
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891 ... 1.00	FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1844 to 1913 ... 2.00
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1896, Illustrated Account ... 0.50	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG English Mail days 1874 to 1909 ... 2.00
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA ... 0.50	BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days 1883 to 1905 ... 1.00
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA ... 0.50	CALLED OUT: or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe ... 2.00
HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually ... 3.00	SKETCH OF THE WEST RIVER PLAN OF VICTORIA ... 1.00
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column ... 1.00	" " KOWLOON ... 0.75
WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh ... 1.00	" " NEW TERRITORY ... 0.75
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MIS- STONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA ... 0.25	" " CANTON ... 0.50
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA ... 0.25	POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM ... 0.25
	MAIL TABLES for 1910 ... 0.30 & 0.2

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND STRINGS.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, MANDOLINES, and other STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

ALL-WOOD and BRASS WIND INSTRUMENTS.

ALUMINIUM MANDOLINES FOR HOT CLIMATES.

NOVELTIES OF FITTINGS and STRINGS.

GEORGE SCHUSTER, MARKNEUKIRCHEN 76, GERMANY.

For Particulars, Catalogues and Samples apply to the Sole Representative for China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM.

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Dumbell, with the French mail of the 9th September, left Singapore on Monday, the 3rd inst., at 7.30 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 10th inst.

FOR	PRE	DATE.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Yokohama	Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Haiphong	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Manila	Thursday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Macao	Thursday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Shanghai	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Hilo and Cebu	Hilo and Cebu	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Tsingtau and Newchwang	Tsingtau and Newchwang	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Quang Chow Wan	Quang Chow Wan	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Friday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Haiphong	Friday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 7th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Macao	Friday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Manila	Friday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Haiphong	Friday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.

Manila, Angkor, Yap, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Babal, Herbertshöhe, Matapi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Coblenz	Friday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
---	---------	------------------------

Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Eastern	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
--	---------	---------------------------

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Buby	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Yokohama	Tyishahi	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tyishahi	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Hilo and Cebu	Sungkiang	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA & HONGKONG (B.C.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Empress of Japan	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
--	------------------	---------------------------

Shanghai	Anhui	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
----------	-------	---------------------------

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiman	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle	Inaba Maru	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TATTOOBIN. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.	Yarra	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
---	-------	---------------------------

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tyishahi	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
---	----------	---------------------------

Manila	Teon	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Chiofo and Newchwang	Paoing	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Iyo Maru	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haiman	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Hilo and Cebu	Kaifong	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Chenau	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo Maru	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Nippon Maru	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
--	-------------	---------------------------

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TATTOOBIN. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 14th inst., at 5 P.M.	Assaye	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
--	--------	---------------------------

THE "PETTER" PATENT. "HANDY-MAN" OIL ENGINES.

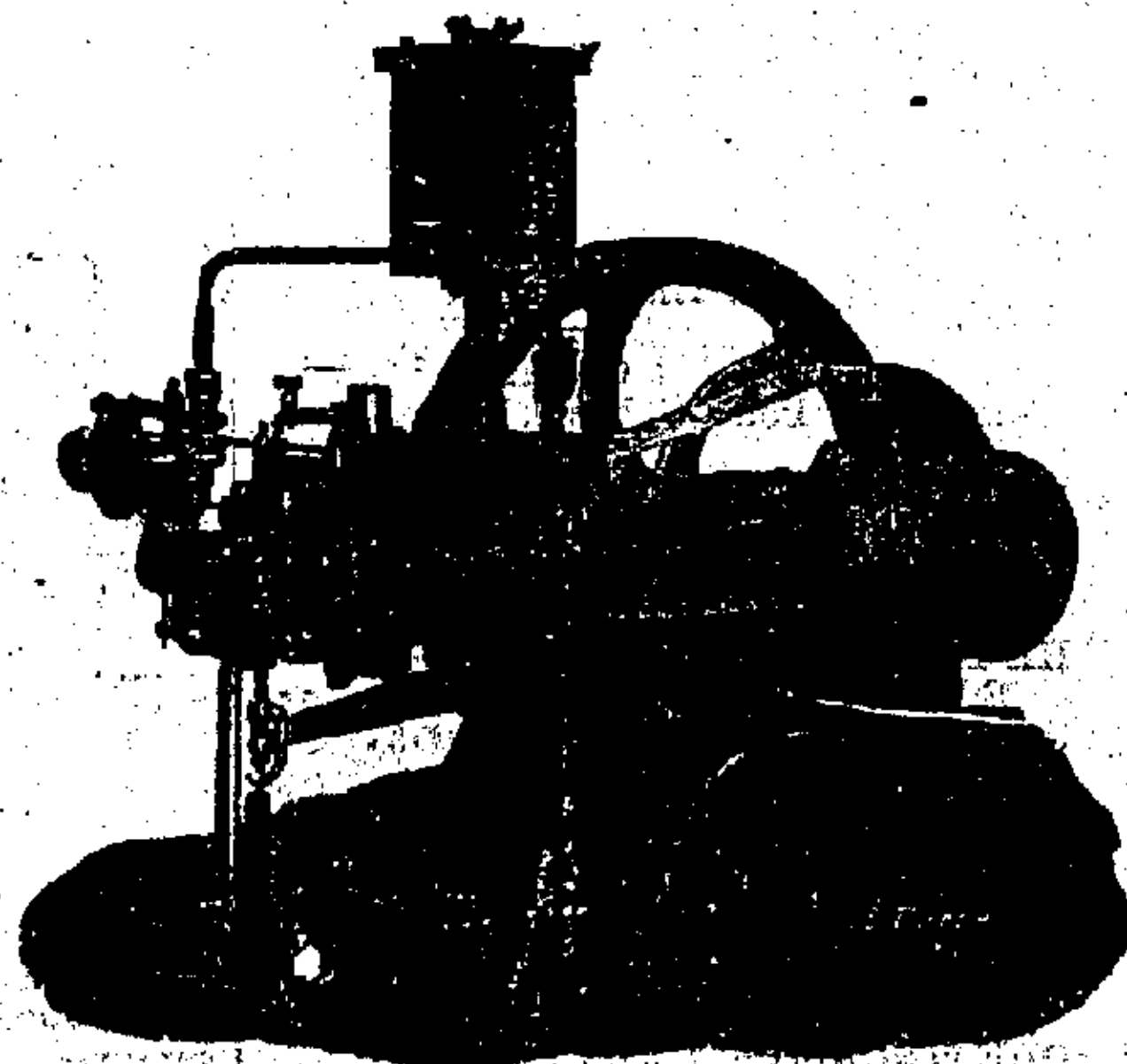
The simplest, safest and most economical

Oil Engine for driving

DAIRY MACHINERY, CHAFF CUTTING, GRINDING, SAWING, PUMPING, and all kinds of Farm Work.

Starts in five minutes from cold.

No Lamp or external flame after starting.



SOLE AGENTS:

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
14, DES VREUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 5th.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	198
	Bank Bills, on demand	194
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	194
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	194
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	194
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	110
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	228
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	232
ON GERMANY.—	On demand	184
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	44
	Credits, at 50 days' sight	45
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	134
	Bank, on demand	134
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	134
	Bank, on demand	134
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank, at sight	73
	Private, 30 days' sight	74
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	84
ON MANILA.—	On demand—Pesos—	84
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	70
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	108
ON HAIPHONG.—	On demand	13
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	1
ON HONGKONG.—	On demand	86
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate		\$11.05
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael		\$57.70
BAE SILVER, per oz.		24

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$4.50 discount.
Chinese	10	\$5.25
Hongkong	20	\$5.00
Hongkong	10	\$5.00

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 5TH, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$927.1, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	26	\$78, buyers
Ball's Abbotston Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
China Bank Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$94, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1.40, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, buyers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$34, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 474.
Loan-Kung-Mow Co. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 203.
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$19.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$54.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$49, sellers
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$63	\$63	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 108.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 108.
FENWICK & CO., LIMITED	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$9, sellers
GREEN LAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4.65, sal. & buy.
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$205.
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$100, buyers
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED	12,000	\$50	\$25	\$75, sellers
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED	5,000	\$25	all	\$135.
HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$21, sellers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7.
INSURANCE.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$30	\$190, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$115, sellers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$874.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$25	\$55, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1.15.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$825, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$200.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$100, buyers
Hampshire Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$74, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$34, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 112.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$59.
MINE.—				
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$720.
Bank Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$74, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, sellers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$147, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$15, sellers
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$104, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$15	\$13, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$134, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	\$5	\$8, sal. 1.5, 5/.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$2.3, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1.0.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$25, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$54, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$5, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$64, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$113, sellers
UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$100.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$10.
RIVERS.				
Allagars	750,000	2/	all	4/6
Anglo-Malays	1,500,000	2/	all	2/6
Balgownie	151,200	\$1	all	\$11 (8/6).
Batu Tiges	70,000	\$1	all	\$91.
Bukit Kajangs	60,000	\$1	all	\$63/6
Castledale, fully paid	30,000	\$1	all	10/.
Cheviots	70,000	\$1	10/	10/ prem.
Eastern and International	250,000	\$1	all	5/.
Highlands and Lowlands	37,140	\$1	all	5/.
Kuala Lumpur	1,220,000	2/	all	2/.
Labus	100,000	2/	all	70/.
Labury's	100,000	2/	all	40/.
Linggie	900,000	2/	all	10/6
London Asiatics	1,260,000	2/	all	6/6
London Ventures	1,750,000	2/	all	6/.
Morionous	45,000	\$10	all	\$28 (8/6).
Pegohs	50,000	\$2	all	\$29/.
Sandycrofts	100,000	\$2	all	\$25/.
Sapongs	100,000	\$2	all	\$70/.
Shelfords	125,000	\$2	all	\$13 (8/6).
Singapore and Johore	995,000	2/	all	11 3
Sumatra Farms	100,000	2/	all	all
Sungai-Kapras	170,000	\$1	all	95/.
United Sundaes	170,000	\$1	all	95/.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.
			VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.	

THE CELEBRATED "THREE CASTLES" CIGARETTES

Are manufactured in Bristol from the finest grades of Virginia Tobacco with all the skill which W. D. & H. O. WILLS have acquired during the 200 years which have elapsed since their business was established.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO STRENGTHS

Mild (green label). Medium (yellow label).

50 Cents Per Tin of 50.

ALSO

"MAGNUMS" 75 cents per tin of 50.

TO-DAY

9 P.M.—"Nicola" at Theatre Royal.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 8th Oct.—Fourteenth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 12.30 P.M.

Monday, 10th Oct.—Special General Meeting of St. Andrews Society at City Hall, 5.30 P.M.

Saturday, 15th Oct.—The twenty-ninth ordinary Meeting of Canton Insurance Office Ltd., Noon.

Wednesday, 2nd Nov.—Meeting of Licensing Board in Council Chamber, 2.15 P.M.

OPIUM.

October 3rd.

Quotations are:—	
Malaya	\$2200/2250 per picul.
Malaya	\$2260/2300
Malaya	\$2310/2350
Malaya	\$2360/2400
Patna fine quality	\$1400/1500
Patna extra fine	\$2000
Patna New	\$2250 per chest.
Patna Old	\$2225
Bombay New	\$2220
Bombay Old	\$2220

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

AMERICA, German str., 5143, Dimal, 4th Oct.—	Foochow 2nd Oct., General—Hamburg-America Line.
AMIGO, German str., 771, W. Lange, 4th Oct.—	5th Sept.—Tientsin 25th and Hothow 29th Sept., Coal—Johnson & Co.
CHINA, British str., 1350, A. S. Harris, 2nd Oct.—	Shanghai 29th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHITUNG, Chinese str., 1177, C. Stewart, 1st Oct.—	Shanghai 28th Sept., General—C. M. S. N. Co.
COWLEY, British str., 3055, J. Fallas, 7th Sept.—	Singapore 1st Sept., Kerosene Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
DAGNY, Norwegian str., 883, Solverson, 23rd Sept.—	Wakamatsu 17th Sept., Coal—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
DEWENT, British str., 1574, Jenkins, 24th Sept.—	Saigon 20th September, Rice and General—Man Fat & Co.
DEWYONG, German str., 1057, E. v. Roeken, 1st Oct.—	Bangkok 21st Sept., Rice and Teakwood—Butterfield & Swire.
DRUPAL, Norwegian str., 1102, Andersen, 1st Oct.—	Bangkok 23rd Sept., General—C. M. S. N. Co.
ELASER, British str., 4000, W. G. Modarthur, 3rd Oct.—	Kobe 28th Sept., General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3039, H. Pybus, M.R., 29th September—	Vancouver 7th Sept., Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.
HALVARD, Norwegian str., 1066, Andersen, 4th Oct.—	Bangkok 25th Sept., General—Agard, Thorsen & Co.
HANCHOV, British str., 999, R. Robertson, 4th Oct.—	Swatow 3rd October, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Cornelissen, 3rd Oct.—	Hothow 2nd Oct., General—A. R. Marty.
HUYCHOW, British str., 1217, E. Forsyth, 2nd Oct.—	Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Swatow 1st Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.
INABA MARU, Japanese str., 3837, K. Kawara, 2nd Oct.—	Shanghai 29th Sept., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
INDRAPURA, British str., 3182, Mansfield, 4th Oct.—	New York 2nd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
INVERES, British str., 3205, A. H. Smith, 16th Sept.—	New York 30th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KANSU, British str., 1234, J. Trebbin, 4th Oct.—	Wuhu 29th Sept., Miao—Butterfield & Swire.
KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1222, H. Udden, 5th September—	Chinkiang 30th August, General—Tung Lee & Co.
KWANGTUNG, Chinese str., 1530, Robinson, 3rd Oct.—	Shanghai 30th September, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
LENNOX, British str., 2361, D. Reid, 1st Sept.—	Kelung 30th Aug., General—Dodwell & Co.
LOOBOK, German str., 1020, G. Schultzen, 27th Sept.—	Kochi 23rd Sept., Rice and Teak—Butterfield & Swire.

MARIE, German str., 1169, Christiansen, 26th Sept.— Halla 23rd September, Ballast—Johnson & Co. |

MAIDMAN, British str., 1644, Weigall, 3rd Oct.— Bandan 24th Sept., Timber—Jardine, Matheson & Co. |

MONTBOSCH, British str., 2884, Clegg, 3rd Oct.— Callao 22nd August, Ballast—Dodwell & Co. |

NAMBA, British str., 4035, P. M. B. Lake, 29th Sept.— Kobe and Moji 25th Sept., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. |

NANCHANG, British str., 1344, Cogan, 30th Sept.— Tientsin 24th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire. |

NANSHAN, British str., 1299, Chas. Wain, 4th Oct.— Saigon 28th Sept., Meal and Rice—Bradley & Co. |

NINGCHOW, British str., 5836, H. L. Allen, 2nd Oct.— Pagat Sound Ports 7th Sept. and Japan, General—Butterfield & Swire. |

NIPP